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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,174	02/06/2004	Paul Richard Granfors	141906XZ (15244US01)	7187
7590		11/14/2007	EXAMINER	
Christopher R. Carroll McAndrews, Held & Malloy, Ltd. Suite 3400 500 West Madison Street Chicago, IL 60661			BITAR, NANCY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2624	
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			11/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/774,174	GRANFORS ET AL.
	Examiner Nancy Bitar	Art Unit 2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 November 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 06 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>02/06/2004</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, with respect to the rejections of claims 1-22 under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by the amendments. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Mazess et al (US 6,438,201) and Dhawale et al (US 6,879,660).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mazess et al (US 6,438,201) in view of Dhawale et al (US 6,879,660).

As to claim 1, Mazess et al. teaches a method for detecting scintillator hysteresis artifacts in an image from an x-ray detector, said method including: examining an image from an x-ray detector to measure a first signal level for a first area of interest and a second signal level for a second area of interest (column 20, lines 1-33, note that once the scan is complete, the signals provided by the detector 13 are reconstructed in image

on the computer), wherein said first area of interest includes a first image area (bone area values of process 80) and said second area includes a second image area(bone area values of process block 82); determining a difference in said first signal level and said second signal level(column 28, lines 32-56) note that the detector 13 is sampled and digitized so as to produce a signal consisting of DAS which transmit the digital signal to the computer 18 as an image) ; and comparing said difference to a threshold to detect a shape artifact from a prior image due to scintillator hysteresis (figure 12 and 14, the threshold for the distinction between the bone and soft tissues is determined by means of a graph and note that computer 18 compares the flux index to the minimum and maximum flux threshold, column 34, lines 45-59, note that an increase in the image signal results in a shape artifact). While Mazess meets a number of the limitations of the claimed invention, as pointed out more fully above, Mazess does not specifically teach detecting the shape artifact due to scintillator hysteresis . Specifically, Dhawale et al. teaches the approach to minimizing or eliminating image artifacts resulting from detector specific variations which produce spectrum sensitive gain responses. Moreover, Dhawale et al teaches correcting spectrally-sensitive artifacts due to scintillator thickness variations thus the scintillator material contributes to hysteresis (column 8, lines 63-67). Because detecting the shape artifact due to hysteresis helps overcome the image quality problem. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to detect the shape artifact due to scintillator hysteresis in Mazess detector 13 in order to maintain high x-ray image quality. Therefore, the claimed invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by applicant.

As to claim 2, Mazess et al. teaches the method of claim 1, further including exposing said x-ray detector with a flat field x-ray exposure to produce said image (figure 21, column 27, lines 27, lines 60-67).

As to claim 3, Mazess et al. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said first image area differs from said second image area (data elements attributes to bone and data elements attribute to soft tissues, column 21, lines 12-19).

As to claim 4, Mazess et al. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said detector includes a plurality of pixels, said plurality of pixels comprising a first set of pixels and a second set of pixels, wherein said first set of pixels are examined to measure a first set of pixel signals and said second set of pixels are examined to measure a second set of pixel signals, wherein said first signal level includes said first set of pixel image signals and said second signal level includes said second set of pixel image signals (figure 19, anterior-posterior scan of a spine showing regions of pixels measuring bone and a graph aligned with the scan having a vertical axis corresponding to vertical location in the scan and a horizontal axis corresponding to the sum of pixel values for a row of scan data permitting the identification of the vertebra by minimas or rows of low total bone value, column 26, lines 66).

As to claim 5, Mazess et al. teaches the method of claim 4, wherein said first set of pixels includes a first plurality of photodiodes, said first plurality of photodiodes measuring said first set of pixel signals and said second set of pixels includes a second plurality of photodiodes, said second plurality of photodiodes measuring said second set of pixel signals (note that the detector or detector array may use a combination scintillator, photodiode or other photosensor, as described, or may be constructed of a material that convert x-rays directly to an electric signal as is understood in the art, column 31, lines 4-14)

As to claim 6, Mazess et al. teaches the method of claim 5, wherein said first set of pixel signals is measured by determining an amount of electrical charge discharged in said first plurality of photodiodes and said second set of pixel signals is determined by measuring an amount of electrical charge discharged in said second plurality of photodiodes (FIG. 22, the low energy detector 37(a) includes a photodiode 304 coated on its surface facing oncoming x-rays 310 with a scintillation material 308. x-rays 310 passing through the scintillation material 308 produce light which may be detected by the photodiode 304. The photodiode 304 provides an electrical signal in response to the light, which may be processed to produce an intensity signal as is understood in the art. Optionally, in between the scintillation material 308 and the diode 304 a layer of lead impregnated glass (not shown) may be placed to block radiation 310 not absorbed by the scintillation material 308 yet to pass light from the scintillator 312, column 28, lines 5-24).

As to claim 7, Mazess et al. teaches the method of claim 4, wherein said threshold is a percentage of an average of a plurality of standard deviations (figure 20) of said first set of pixel image signals and said second set of pixel image signals (column 26 lines 54-67 and column 28 lines 1-5).

As to claims 8 -10, Mazess et al. teaches the method of claim 1, further including: automatically irradiating said detector (fan beam 23) with an x-ray flux when said difference is greater than said threshold, wherein said x-ray flux is equivalent or greater to said flat field x-ray exposure (measuring x-ray flux, column 32, lines 57-67, figures 17,31,32, note that the densitometry system may adjust x-ray flux according to the flux index and body region by first adjusting x-ray current, and then, if the flux level remains unacceptable after adjusting the x-ray current to its limits, adjusting the speed of a multi-speed actuation system).

Claims 12-22 differ from claims 1-11 only in that claims 1-11 are method claims whereas, claims 12-22 are an apparatus claim. Thus, claims 12-22 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claims 1-11 above.

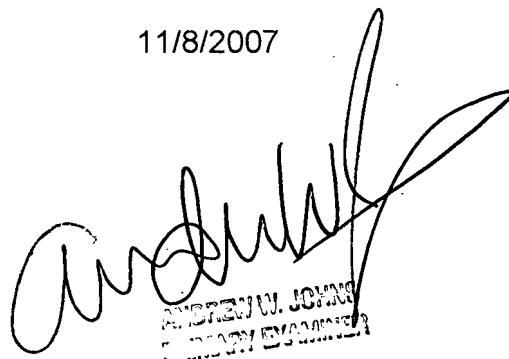
4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nancy Bitar whose telephone number is 571-270-1041. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (7:30a.m. to 5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bhavesh Mehta can be reached on 571-272-7453. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nancy Bitar

11/8/2007



Andrew W. Johnson
Patent Examiner